The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1790. (No. 49.)

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

[*Concluſion of this day's debate from our laſt.*]

MONDAY, March 8, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.—Mr. Benſon in the chair.—The aſſumption of the State Debts under conſideration.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) replied to Mr. Jackſon, that he ſhould be as unwilling as that gentleman to aſſume debts of any State incurred for balloon ſchemes (as they had been termed) but he did not think the Penobſcot expedition, or the South-Carolina frigate, came within that deſcription; the members from Maſſachuſetts could anſwer for the former, and, as to the latter, he could ſafely ſay that the State of South-Carolina ſuffered ſuch injury to her commerce during the war, that a naval protection was indiſpenſably neceſſary; that other States were protected by veſſels of war on continental eſtabliſhments, while the State alluded to was unprotected, and her trade crippled by the enemy; that the equipment of that veſſel had coſt a much leſs ſum than was generally believed, as but a ſmall part of the ſum demanded had been allowed by the State. He obſerved, that as the Union were under obligations to protect every part, ſo were they alſo bound to contribute their proportion of expenſe, incurred by any particular part for its own defence; that this was language which had been much repeated during the laſt ſeſſion, when the Houſe had been called on to vote a large ſum of money for the protection of Georgia from the Creeks, and which, under the influence of that principle, the Houſe had actually done. That State could have juſtly complained had ſhe been left to protect herſelf, and to incur ſo heavy a burden. Mr. Smith ſaid the oppoſition of gentlemen to the meaſure ſeemed to originate in an idea that theſe were the private debts of the ſeveral States incurred for their own particular purpoſes; the fact was juſt the reverſe; they were as much the debts of the continent, as thoſe which were called the continental debts; they were as much the price of independence; inſtead of their being State debts aſſumed by the continent, they were in truth continental debts which the States had aſſumed when Congreſs were unable to pay them; but now Congreſs had in its excluſive poſſeſſion the beſt reſources of the nation, and ſhould all thoſe reſources be applied to the payment of a few continental creditors (and they had been frequently told that all the continental ſecurities were in the hands of a few ſpeculators) to the total ruin of all the State creditors, it was eaſy to anticipate dangerous conſequences; indeed ſuch would be the diſſatisfaction on the part of the State creditors, that it would conſiderably obſtruct the collection of the national revenue. There had been no reaſon aſſigned, and he believed it was impoſſible to aſſign any, which could eſtabliſh a diſtinction between the one and the other claſs of theſe creditors; their claims were preciſely ſimilar, and they ought to be provided for on ſimilar terms.

Gentlemen were miſtaken, if they thought South-Carolina had made no exertions to diſcharge her debt ſince the peace; that State had levied on her citizens every year a tax, which, conſidering her loſſes by the war, and the devaſtations committed by the enemy, was a very conſiderable one, amounting to upwards of 300,000 dollars annually for the intereſt, beſides a million and an half of dollars principal paid off, making upwards of three millions of dollars.

It had been ſaid that Great-Britain was 1700 years old before ſhe began a funding ſyſtem, while the United States were about to adopt it at the age of 14; to that he obſerved, that America was nearly, if not quite, as far advanced in political ſagacity in her early youth, as Great-Britain in her extreme old age, having the experience of Great Britain, and of other nations during a long courſe of years as her guide; and that he always thought the vigour of youth was more equal to the ſupport of heavy burdens than the infirmity of age. He agreed with the gentleman that if the meaſure was a wrong one, the ſentiments of one or two States ſhould not influence their determination, but he was perſuaded that on a diſcuſſion of its own merits, it would be found neceſſary for the Union and tranquility of all the States.

To Mr. Smith's anſwer, that the State debts were all on a footing with the debts of the Union, and that on this principle Georgia had received protection laſt year, and might receive more this, Mr. Jackſon replied, that if Georgia had received protection, it had not been with the vote of ſome members from that State, (S. C.) who ſuppoſing, as he would charitably allow, that the Georgians, and not M'Gillivray, were in the wrong, had withheld their voice; that, however, in his opinion, the caſes were not the ſame: But he denied that Georgia hitherto had received the leaſt ſhadow of protection from the Union, although the moſt favourable report was exiſting of their conduct on the table.

That the caſes were not ſimilar, becauſe in the caſe of Georgia there was an invaſion of the Union: whilſt in the caſe of the ſhip, the South-Carolina, which he had mentioned, that State had done what they were not warranted in by the laws of Congreſs or confederation; the fitting out ſhips of war—that that State was not contented to be on an equality with her ſiſters, but aimed at a high ſounding fame, of poſſeſſing veſſels of war in her own employ. That here he would remark, that as well in this caſe, as in that of the State veſſel of Maſſachuſetts, it could not be expected that the Union ſhould defray their expenſe. He would aſk if any of the prize monies of thoſe veſſels had been lodged in the treaſury of the continent? He believed it had not been the caſe, and if it had not, the States which had reaped the benefits ought to pay the charges.

The gentleman had inſinuated, that as Georgia had allowed no intereſt or could not pay the intereſt of her funded debt, ſhe certainly could not have diſcharged much of her debt. He would put that gentleman right on this head, by aſſuring him, that although Georgia had not ſpecie ſufficient to diſcharge the intereſt of her funded debt regularly, yet ſhe had ſunk ſome hundred thouſand dollars of her principal debt.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid he had not the vanity to ſuppoſe any thing new, which he could ſay, would authoriſe him to expect the already exhauſted patience of the committee, in an extenſive diſcuſſion of the vaſt ſubject before them. He would, however, call on the candour of the gentlemen who ſo ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the propoſiton under conſideration, for an attempt to anſwer ſome of the arguments which had been repeatedly advanced by himſelf, and the gentlemen with whom he had to honour to act and think on this occaſion.

He obſerved that the revolution was a common, a national cauſe, that, therefore, the expenſe ſhould be equally apportioned; that whatever had been advanced towards the attainment of the object ſhould be ſatisfied, if within the ability of the government. That if the whole could not be paid the loſs ſhould be ſuſtained in equal and juſt proportion; that theſe were the dictates of common juſtice and common honeſty, and univerſally conſidered as concluſively binding in the uſual intercourſe of men in civil ſociety; that thus conſidering the ſubject, he thought the States now ſtaggering under an unequal weight of burden, had a right to demand of this government the adoption of the propoſed meaſure. He further obſerved that this demand for juſtice would appear the more reaſonable, when it was conſidered that the government would not, ſhould the reſolution be adopted, ſuſtain any loſs. For that it was in fact true, as had been repeatedly ſtated, that ſhould the debts be aſſumed, there would ſtill remain a balance due to every State; Becauſe there was no State, which ſince the commencement of the war, had not done more than to ſupport the expenſes of its own government, and all its other incidental charges. That this would be evident, when it was remembered, that the whole with which a State, in the event, could be charged, would be the debt to be aſſumed, together with what had been heretofore advanced to it; and on the other hand it would be entitled to a credit for all its advances and ſervices in the war. In this view of the ſubject, which was the juſt one, he wiſhed gentlemen would explain why the government ſhould delay to put the citizens on a footing of equality?

He obſerved that the accounts of individual States with the United States would ultimately be ſettled, or they would not: If the former, then juſtice would be done to all; if the latter, the only charitable and liberal ſuppoſition would be, that the States had equally exerted themſelves in their glorious ſtruggle for freedom.

He further wiſhed gentlemen would explain to the committee and to the world, what were their intentions in regard to the State creditors, who it had been proved were equally entitled with others to juſtice. He affirmed that as it reſpected ſome of the States, no efficient meaſures, of national finance, could be carried into execution, and at the ſame time leave the States an ability to fulfil their engagements; engagements entered into at a time when they were in poſſeſſion of funds which were fully adequate to the purpoſe, and which funds were now ſurrendered to this government.

TUESDAY, March 9.

The propoſition for aſſuming the State debts being under conſideration.

Mr. Sherman. As the ſecretary has given us the neceſſary information reſpecting the proviſion for payment of intereſt on the State debts, the aſſumption it is to be preſumed will be agreeable to the States in general; having them all placed on one footing, and one ſyſtem of revenue pervading the Union, the reſources will be brought forward with more certainty and more juſtice and equality, with more certainty and effect, than on any other plan; and the belief that this meaſure will be agreeable to the people is ſtrengthened by the idea that the States are averſe to exciſes, without which no proviſion can be made (except dry taxes) to pay the State creditors their intereſt; the ſubject has been fully diſcuſſed, and I think that we are now prepared for a deciſion, and I cannot but hope that we ſhall adopt the propoſition before the committee.

Mr. Bland ſaid he had long been convinced that the propoſition before the committee involved a queſtion of the utmoſt importance to the peace, honour and tranquillity of the United States. It is the Gordian knot of indiſſoluble union; every plea of juſtice, policy and equity loudly call upon us to adopt the meaſure; and whether we do or not at the preſent time, certain it is, the time *will come* when we muſt do it. The State creditors have an equal claim with thoſe of the Union; but if their demands are not attended to, if they ſhould be left without any proviſion for the intereſt on their ſecurities, that ſpeculation which has been ſo much reprobated by this Houſe, will come in upon us like a flood; the State ſecurities will be depreciated to the loweſt ebb, and the creditors reduced to total deſpair of ever obtaining juſtice from their country. He thought that every poſſible degree of attention had been paid to the ſubject; that it had been thoroughly inveſtigated, and he hoped the committee would now come to a deciſion; the affirmative of the propoſition ſhould receive his hearty concurrence.

Mr. Page was oppoſed to the propoſition, as it involved the neceſſity of direct taxes and exciſes; theſe he was afraid would ſerve to revive the ancient jealouſies of the States; thoſe jealouſies appeared to be ſubſiding and dying away; but this meaſure will have a direct tendency to revive them; beſides it will confirm the predictions of the enemies of the conſtitution, when they aſſerted that the general government tended to a conſolidation, and would eventually ſwallow up the State governments: He added many other remarks, and wiſhed that the propoſition might be paſſed over.

Mr. Bland roſe to reply to ſome obſervations which had fallen from his Hon. colleague. He was ſurpriſed to find any gentleman ſo ſqueamiſh at this time of day on the ſubject of direct taxes: before the adoption of the conſtitution this ſqueamiſhneſs might have been proper; but ſince the ratification, all obſervations of that kind appeared to be entirely out of ſeaſon. It appeared to him, from the firſt, that the adoption of the conſtitution would neceſſarily abſorb all the efficient revenue of the United States.

This being the caſe, in what ſituation will you leave the creditors of the State governments? He then adverted to the particular merits of the State creditors, and ſaid that the State debts were in fact the debts of the United States. He replied to ſundry obſervations of Mr. Jackſon who had informed the Houſe that Georgia had called in its ſecurities and ſunk them, and ſaid that the gentlemen's account of the fate which attended the ſecurities of the State of Georgia, was directly in favour of the aſſumption; for it evidently ſhewed that the creditors of the States could not depend on receiving juſtice at the hands of the State legiſlatures; on the whole, he obſerved, that he had waited to hear arguments in oppoſition to the meaſure which ſhould carry conviction to his own mind; hitherto he had not heard any ſuch arguments, and, therefore, he ſhould conſider himſelf fully juſtified, on the principles he before advanced, in voting for the aſſumption.

Mr. Page made ſome obſervations in reply to Mr. Bland, and obſerved, that the obſervations he had offered were not the reſult of ſqueamiſhneſs, they were founded on facts and experience, which he thought fully juſtified the apprehenſions he had expreſſed.

Mr. Scott roſe and ſaid, that he was well aware that adopting the propoſition would operate in favour of ſome States, to the certain prejudice of others, and it would be well if a day of retribution could be fixed, that might equalize the buſineſs; but he could not look forward to that day; he feared it would never arrive; yet, under the impreſſion that it was a great national effort, and that the State debts were incurred in the common cauſe of the Union, he would vote for the propoſition.

Mr. Lee was oppoſed to the propoſition, and for the following reaſons: He ſaid he did not ſee the neceſſity of inſiſting upon the aſſumption of theſe debts at the preſent moment: He had no doubt of the juſtice and policy of the meaſure, if it could be effected on *equal* and *juſt* principles; but if the aſſumption was not made on ſuch principles, it would operate in ſuch a manner as to countenance oppreſſion, and diſturb the public harmony. It is well known, Mr. Speaker, ſaid he, that the exertions of the ſeveral ſtates have been very unequal, and it is as well known that our preſent reſources are alſo unequal to the public demand: Sir, we muſt extend our reſources to make proviſion for the preſent debt of the union; we muſt extend them ſtill further if we aſſume the ſtate debts; and whatever ſyſtem of taxation may be propoſed, it will require two or three years to bring it into any thing like an effectual operation. He thought the moſt eligible mode of proceeding, would be, to adjuſt the accounts firſt, and after ſuch adjuſtment to pledge the faith of the union that they would aſſume the ſtate debts, after the general account was liquidated and ſettled. He wiſhed to know, he ſaid, whether any inconvenience could ariſe from purſuing a line of conduct ſo rational in itſelf? Gentlemen had aſſerted, and he ſaw no reaſon to doubt their aſſertion, that theſe accounts might be ſettled in the courſe of two years, in which opinion the reſpectable officer coincided, who was the author of the propoſition. Do gentlemen expect, continued he, that the neceſſary reſources can be provided in a leſs time than two years? There could be no one of information that could entertain the idea. If, then, the accounts

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[*To be continued.*]

Mr. M'

W
On

GRATH's COMPANY of COMEDIANS
ill open the Theatre in this Town,
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY the SECOND,
With the COMEDY of

THE MISER.

At the End of the Play a favourite SONG called "THE CAN OF GROG"—by Mr. SOLOMON.
To which will be added a FARCE called
The WATERMAN; or, WHO RULES the ROAST?

☞ The Doors to be opened at 6, and the Curtain to riſe at 7 o'Clock preciſely.

*** Tickets to be had at the *Printing-Office*, at Mr. *Ward's* Tavern, and at the *Theatre*.

Alexandria, July 1, 1790.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, July 1, 1790.

James Kennedy

Has received by the Rachael and Changeable from London, in Addition to his former,

A General Aſſortment of PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, and SPICES.—The following are a Part:

Alum; Copperas; ground Madder; Brazilletto; Logwood; Indigo and Fig Blue; White-Lead; Spaniſh Brown and yellow Ochre ground in Oil; Pruſſian Blue; Verdigriſe; Vermilion; red and white Lead dry; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Mace; Saltpetre; white Wine-Vinegar; and a few Boxes and Jars of Bloom Raiſins.—Alſo, HYSON TEA of the lateſt Importations, and of the firſt Quality, by the Cheſt or Retail.—Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of SHOP-FURNITURE, VIALS, and SURGEONS' POCKET-INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.—which are for Sale on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Alexandria, July 1, 1790.

FOR SALE,

In the TOWN of ALEXANDRIA,

A LOT of GROUND, very conveniently ſituated on Fairfax-Street, between Mr. *Jonathan Swift's* ſtore and the Library; containing about 26 feet front, and extending 83 feet back towards the River. For terms apply to Mr. *James Lawraſon*, in Alexandria, or the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfax County, about 10 miles from ſaid Town, on the road leading to Colcheſter.

RICHARD CHICHESTER.

June 28, 1790.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

For ready Caſh, or Crop-Tobacco,

THE LEASE of that valuable Lot of Land lying on Gooſe-Creek, Loudoun County, containing 182 acres, whereon *Henry Humphries* now lives. This leaſe is for lives, and at the very low rent of £. 3 per annum; it is renewable forever.—The large road, generally called the Carolina Road, runs through this land. The ſoil is good, a conſiderable part of which is bottom land: About half of this land is cleared, and in good repair. There are houſes, orchards, &c. thereon. A good title will be made the purchaſer of the aforeſaid leaſe.

Alſo, ſeveral likely Country-born NEGROES. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. *Samuel Love*, of Loudoun County, Virginia, or of the ſubſcriber, living in Maryland, within 4 miles of Alexandria.

July 1, 1790. RICHARD COURTS.

TAKE NOTICE.

IF Mr. WILLIAM HARWOOD, who arrived from England about the year 1774, and brought a ſon with him, a lad about 10 or 11 years of age, and it is ſuppoſed ſettled a plantation near Frederickſburg or Alexandria, will apply to Mr. T. GREEN, Printer, Frederickſburg, he will hear of ſomething to his advantage.

Any information reſpecting the ſaid HARWOOD will be kindly received.

Bladenſburg, June 25, 1790.

☞ A Meeting of the Members of the *Bladenſburg Jockey-Club* is deſired at Mrs. *Adam's* Tavern, on Thurſday the 15th of July next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN LOWNDES, Sec'ry.

Account of the Ugly Club, held in Charleſton, and their uſual mode of procuring new members.

BY a ſtanding law, their club room muſt always be in the uglieſt houſe in the whole town, and in the moſt indifferent room in that houſe. The only furniture allowed in this room, is a number of chairs, contrived with the worſt taſte imaginable—a round table made by a back-woodſman—and a Dutch looking-glaſs, full of veins; one look into which would convince even a handſome man that he is a perfect fright. This glaſs is frequently ſent to ſuch qualified gentlemen as are rather refractory, that they may no longer be in doubt of their qualifications. When an ill-favoured gentleman arrives, with a view of ſettling himſelf, or making any permanent reſidence in the city, he is at firſt waited upon, in a civil and familiar manner, by ſome of the members of the club, and informed that they would be glad of his company on the next evening of their meeting.

The gentleman, immediately upon this, commonly thanks the member for the attention of the club, to one ſo unworthy as himſelf, and promiſes to conſider on the matter and wait upon them in a very ſhort time.

Several days now elapſe, and the ſtrange gentleman thinks no more of the club; having, ſince his being waited upon, repeatedly looked into his glaſs, and wondered what, in the name of ſenſe, the club could have ſeen in his face, that ſhould entitle him to ſo conſiderable a ſhare of their regard.

He is, ſoon after, waited upon a ſecond time, by one of the moſt reſpectable members of the whole body, with a note from the Preſident, requeſting him not to be diffident of his abilities, and earneſtly deſiring, "that he would not fail to attend the club the very next evening;" adding, that "they ſhall think themſelves highly honoured by the preſence of one who has already attracted the notice of the whole ſociety by his uncommon talents."

"Zounds!" cries he, upon peruſing the billet, "what do they mean by teazing me in this manner? I am not ſo ugly neither," walking to his glaſs, "as to attract the notice of the whole town almoſt at my firſt ſetting foot upon the wharf!"

"Your noſe is very long," cries the member, who has brought the note. "Noſes," anſwers the other, "are no criterion of uglineſs. 'Tis true, the tip end of mine would form an acute angle with a baſe line drawn horizontally from my under lip; but I defy the whole club to prove that acute angles were ever reckoned ugly, from the days of Euclid down to this moment, except by themſelves."

"Ah Sir," anſwers the meſſenger, "how liberal has nature been in beſtowing upon you ſo elegant a pair of lantern jaws! believe me, Sir, you will be a laſting honour to the club."

"My jaws," ſays the ugly man, in a pet, "are ſuch as nature made them: And Ariſtotle has aſſerted that all her works are beautiful."

Thus ends the converſation for the preſent. The member now leaves the new candidate to his own reflections; and wiſhes him to conſider further upon the matter.

About a fortnight then paſſes, during all which time the ugly man is not diſturbed by any of the club: And in this interval, preſuming they have forgotten him, he commonly re-aſſumes his *petit maitre* airs, and begins to make advances to young ladies of fortune and beauty. When the fortnight is expired, he receives a letter from ſome pretended female (it being a trick of the club) in the following words:

"*My dear Sir,*

"There is ſuch a congeniality between your countenance and mine, that I cannot help thinking you and I were deſtined for each other, from the earlieſt ages of the world. I am at preſent unmarried, and have a conſiderable fortune in pine-barren land, which, with myſelf, I wiſh to beſtow upon ſome deſerving man: and, from ſeeing you paſs ſeveral times by my window, I know of no one better entitled to both than yourſelf. I am now almoſt two years beyond my grand climacteric; and am four feet four inches in height; rather leſs in circumference; am a little dropical; have lovely red hair, and a fair complexion; and, if the doctor does not deceive me, I may hold out 20 years longer. My noſe is, like yours, rather longer than common: But then, to compenſate, I am univerſally allowed to have charming eyes. They are, indeed, ſomewhat inclined to ſquinting; but this, in my idea, is no blemiſh. The ſun himſelf looketh obliquely upon us in the winter, and no one thinks the worſe of him. Dear Sir, I expect you to wait upon me tomorrow evening.

"Yours 'til death, &c. M. M."

"Curſe her!" cries he ugly gentleman, "what does all this mean? Was ever man tormented in this manner—ugly clubs—ugly women—imps and devils, all in combination to perſecute me, and make my life miſerable? I muſt be ugly, it ſeems, whether I will or not."

At this moment the Preſident of the club, who is the very pink of uglineſs itſelf, ſteps in and takes him by the hand. "My dear Sir," ſays he, "you may as well walk with me to the club as not. Nature has deſigned you for us, and us for you. We are a ſet of men, who have reſolution enough to dare to be ugly: And have long let the world know that we can paſs the evening, and eat and drink together with as much ſocial glee, and real good humour, as the prettieſt of them. Look into this Dutch glaſs, Sir, and be convinced that we cannot do without you."

"God's will be done," cries the ugly gentleman; "ſince there ſeems to be no avoiding it, I will even do as you ſay!"

PARIS, April 12.

THE National Guard laſt night ſeized on 17 caſks of ſpecie, which were conveying from the Royal Treaſury for ſome ſecret ſervice. Centinels were immediately placed over the ſeizure, and it is ſaid this practice of tranſporting ſpecie has been carrying on for ſome weeks paſt.

LONDON, April 16.

Letters from Rome confirm the report that his Holineſs the Pope propoſes a journey to Paris, for the purpoſe of perſonally deprecating the eccleſiaſtical reforms planned by the National Aſſembly of France: The Sovereign Pontiff is to be accompanied by a committee of five members of the Sacred College; they are to perform the journey entirely by land, ſtopping only for one week or ten days at Florence, until they reach Avignon, where thoſe reverend and illuſtrious travellers will remain until all the ceremony and etiquette of their reception at Paris ſhall be ſettled by the French Miniſters and the Commiſſioners of the National Aſſembly. So unprecedented and extraordinary a tranſaction will, no doubt, draw thither an amazing concourſe of ſtrangers. The above letters alſo mention that the King of Spain, on hearing of the Pope's intended expedition to France, offered, if his Holineſs preferred ſhortening his way by a ſea voyage, to ſend two ſhips of the line and four frigates to Civitta Vecchia to take him and his ſuite on board and land them at Marſeilles.

From the INDIA GAZETTE.

On Thurſday morning laſt the wife of a native, named Radadoo Ghoſe, who died at Semlay, near Calcutta, aſcended the funeral pile of her huſband with the uſual ceremonies: Her reſolution was ſo determined, that previouſly to the cuſtomary preparations for this fatal event, ſhe diſtributed her fortune, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand rupees, among her family; and the Bramin Prieſts were not forgot in the diſtribution. She was alſo poſſeſſed of ſeveral houſes, and a talook, or farm, which were conveyed to her relations, together with her jewels and furniture; ſo that the apprehenſion of poverty could have no influence in this ſacrifice of her life.

MAY 1—7.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, April 30.

Law of Naturalization.

Upon the motion of M. Target, it was decreed, without any debate, that

"All perſons born out of the kingdom, of foreign parents, ſhall, if eſtabliſhed in France, be reputed Frenchmen, and admitted as ſuch to the exerciſe of the rights of active citizens, after taking the civic oath, and after being domiciliated for five years in France; provided they ſhall alſo have either acquired a real eſtate, married a French woman, formed a trading eſtabliſhment, or received admiſſion as burgeſſes into certain cities; and this notwithſtanding any uſage to the contrary."

TRIAL BY JURY.

In the very frequent debates, which have taken place upon this ſubject, the utility of Juries in criminal caſes ſeems to have been generally admitted, ſo that the conteſt has been confined to the determining whether they ſhall fit or not, in cauſes within the juriſdiction of the Civil Magiſtrate.

Previous to the paſſing of any decree upon the ſubject, it was therefore thought proper to take the opinion of the Aſſembly upon the following queſtions, which were propoſed by the Preſident:

Shall Juries ſit in criminal cauſes?

Shall they ſit in civil cauſes?

Their admiſſion in the former caſes, and not in the latter, was decided by a very great majority, and a decree was then paſſed, directing the conſtitutional committee, and the committee appointed to prepare the plan of a new form of procedure in criminal caſes, to preſent the project of a decree for regulating the method of trial by jury, ſo that it may be introduced as ſpeedily as poſſible.

The following unfortunate affair happened very lately in Scotland—Sir George Ramſay's ſervant attending his miſtreſs, who was big with child, to a place of public entertainment, preſſed hard, in a croud, upon an Iriſh gentleman, in the protection of his lady. This was reſented on the ſpot by the Iriſhman, who caned the ſervant in a moſt unmerciful manner. Not contented with this, he waited upon Sir George, and peremptorily inſiſted *upon his being diſcharged.*—Sir George, hearing the ſtory, ſaid he thought the puniſhment equal to the offence, and as the gentleman had thought proper to inflict it without any previous application to him, he could not ſee the propriety of his preſent requiſition. A challenge was the conſequence, and a duel enſued, in which Sir George Ramſay was ſhot through the heart, leaving an amiable and beautiful young wife, to whom he had lately been married, big with child, to deplore his fate. The ſervant, as ſoon as he heard of his maſter's death, fell into ſtrong convulſions, and died in the courſe of a few hours:

"*Foe to the peaceful natives of the wood,*
Not theſe alone can quench his thirſt for blood:
The fury paſſions from that blood began,
And turn'd on man the fierceſt ſavage—man!"

One of the moſt ſerious charges that has been made this week againſt Warren Haſtings, on his trial, is his having received a bribe of 40,000l. ſterling from the Rajah Kelloram, for leaving to him in perpetuity ſome Provinces of Bahar. Many other charges of equal weight are yet to be brought, and the whole trial ſeems one of the moſt perplexed, odious, and intricate that ever came before the Houſe of Lords.—Captain B—— (rather prophanely) on being aſked his opinion of this trial, ſaid, "It is more like *eternity* than any thing I can reſemble it to, for it ſeems abſolutely to be without beginning, middle, or end."—Mr. Haſtings has publicly de-

clared, that if the managers would only agree to ſhorten the proceedings, he would conſent to plead guilty on the evidence they produced, and reſt on the juſtice of their Lordſhips, rather than *to live a life of impeachment*, or words *to that effect*.

A gentleman at New-Caſtle has now finiſhed two coppers for condenſing and preſerving the eſſential oil of hops, which have been erected in the Tone and Hexham breweries. The inventor diſcovered, what is aſtoniſhing no one ever diſcovered before him, that in the common way of impregnating the worts with the virtues of the hops, the finer and more romantic flavour of theſe was diſſipated in vapour, while the diſagreeable bitter quality alone remained.

In conſequence of this obſervation, he deviſed a method of collecting the vapour, which he found to be principally compoſed of the eſſential oil of the plant; this oil he returned into worts in their fermenting ſtate, and the reſult exceeded his moſt ſanguine expectations: The liquor acquired an infinitely more delicate flavour; and, what is of equal importance, became, beyond all compariſon, leſs ſuſceptible of paſſing into a ſour ſtate, while, at the ſame time, as one fourth leſs hops was requiſite in boiling the worts, their nauſeous bitter quality was imparted in a proportionably ſmaller degree.

Notwithſtanding the fall of ſtocks yeſterday and the appearance of an immediate war, the beſt adviſed men think there is little probability of ſuch an event taking place. The Court of Spain cannot be ſo devoid of underſtanding as to make a ſerious quarrel with this country upon ſo idle and ill-founded a pretence as her hitherto unheard of claim to the ſovereignty of the ſeas to the north-weſtward of America. The Court of Madrid might with as much reaſon lay claim to the clouds, the ſtars, and the hemiſphere.

It appears to be a prevalent idea amongſt the beſt informed people, that the Court of Spain, dreading an inſurrection on the principles which have ſtirred up the rebellion in France, has thought it prudent to divert the attention of her people from that purpoſe by a war with Great-Britain—the only generous enemy on whom ſhe could rely, when peace ſhall be proclaimed, for a juſt reſtitution of what might be taken from her.

So barbarous was the treatment to one of the Captains at Nootka ſound received from the Spaniſh commander, that it affected his intellects, and it was not without great difficulty he was prevented from putting an end to his exiſtence by jumping overboard.

The Court of Spain having laid a duty of five per cent. on the importation of foreign merchandiſe, under pretext of favouring the national manufactories, but in reality to ſupply the coffers of the Exchequer, the merchants refuſed to pay that duty, and ſtuck bills up in the out ports of the kingdom, and Madrid, the purport of which was—"Every man by the law is king; by paying five per cent. every Caſtilian is a fool." Many magazines, ſhops, and counting-houſes were ſhut up, and the Miniſtry, fearing leſt the inſurrection ſhould increaſe, repealed the new duty.

May 8. Count Florida Blanca, the Spaniſh Miniſter, is reported to be a warm man, though a faithful and able ſervant of his maſter. Poſſibly in his cooler moments, he may be glad to correct the haſty ſtyle of his anſwer to the remonſtrance of the Britiſh Ambaſſador. The language held by the Court of Madrid, when applied to on the ſubject of the ſeizure of the Britiſh ſhips in Nootka-Sound, is reported to have been, "We are warranted in the proceeding complained of, and we are ready to juſtify it."

HALIFAX, May 22.

On Saturday laſt a ſchooner arrived here from the Bahamas, and brought paſſengers four Indian chiefs, viz. Unatoy and Kueatekiſhe, of the Chekokees, and Sapoyjah and Tuſkeneah, of the Creeks. Thoſe chiefs, we underſtand, intend ſhortly to proceed for Great-Britain.

SAVANNAH, June 10.

We learn from St. Auguſtine that Col. M'Gillvray and ſeveral of the Creek Headmen ſet out from the Nation about 15 days ago for New-York, on buſineſs with Congreſs.

By a ſchooner which arrived yeſterday from Tobago we learn that the troops ſtationed at the town of Port Louis (formerly called Scarborough) having been diſſatisfied with their commanding officer, had him apprehended, and were on the point of executing him, but were prevented by the entreaties and exertions of ſome of the officers and inhabitants. They however inſiſted on his being immediately ſent to Martinico, which was accordingly done. After this the troops became outrageous, and ſuſpecting the inhabitants were about to riſe againſt them, ſet fire to the town in different places, and ſoon reduced the whole, ſuppoſed to contain 150 houſes or upwards, to aſhes. They a few hours after chartered two American brigs, and ſailed for France. The inhabitants are in the utmoſt diſtreſs, many them having loſt their all, as the ſoldiers would not ſuffer a ſingle article of merchandiſe or furniture to be removed during the fire. They left behind them one company of artillery to guard the fort.

DANBURY, June 17.

VALUE of LAMBS' WOOL.

Five hundred pounds yearly might be ſaved in the county of Fairfield, if the following plan of economy was adopted, viz.

Shearing of lambs in the new of the moon in Auguſt. The wool at that time being at a proper length for the hat manufactory, and the quantity nearly ſufficient to make all coarſe hats worn in this country, would make a ſaving of the ſum above mentioned, and leave the money to circulate among us.

The following experiment proves beyond a doubt the utility of ſhearing lambs:

Two twin ewe-lambs (in the month of Auguſt) were weighed; they differed only ſix ounces in weight; the lighteſt was ſhorn; the other left for the following year. The next May, they were both ſhorn; fleeces and carcaſes weighed; the fleece of the lamb ſhorn in Auguſt, weighed two ounces, and the carcaſe one pound and ten ounces more than the lamb not ſhorn till May.

Care ſhould be taken to ſeparate the fine wool from the coarſe.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

I do not pretend (ſays a correſpondent) fully and immediately to underſtand the ſyſtem of court intrigue and ſtate politics—but I cannot conceive of a nation's denouncing vengeance for the frivolous reaſon of *loſing one or two private veſſels*: To however great lengths the ſupport of *the dignity of a crowned head* may carry a court, it may be preſumed, that, in the preſent inſtance of England's declaring war againſt Spain, ſomething preſents itſelf to the view of the Miniſter of more ſerious conſequence than barely *the defence of crowned dignity. Query*—Would not *New Orleans* be an important object to Britain? And what effect would ſuch an event (with further naturally reſulting acquiſitions) have upon theſe States?—Britain has loſt one ſet of colonies—and would it be aſtoniſhing ſhould ſhe attempt to replace them?

In addition to the Britiſh accounts of this day we add—That on the 19th and 20th of March there was a violent gale of wind and riſe of waters in the Mediterranean, by which conſiderable damage was ſuſtained—That Chevalier Conrad Alexander Gerard, Councellor of State, and formerly Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of ——— to the United States of America, &c. died lately at Straſburg—That Mr. Haſting's trial ſtill labours.

An application has recently been made to Mr. Pitt, from a deſcription of men who call themſelves the *baniſhed American Merchants*, praying a compenſation for their loſſes; for which they lay 15,000l. per annum will be required. This matter of courſe muſt be ſubmitted to the conſideration of Parliament.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Extract of a letter from Salem, (New-Jerſey) dated June 22, 1790.

"It is with pleaſure we can inform the public, that the greateſt part of our farmers are cutting their hay without the uſe of *ſpirituous liquor*, and intend to get in their harveſt without the uſe of it. We had a large number that did it laſt year, and the advantage was ſo great, eſpecially in the harveſt, that the grain was reaped cleaner, and the men were much more able to perform their work than thoſe that drank rum. The number will be increaſed this year three times as large as it was laſt, ſo that in a few years we are in hopes it will be entirely out of uſe amongſt the farmers here, as much as the practice of giving rum and wine at funerals is now, which was a practice much uſed till within a few years paſt, and now there is no ſuch thing ſeen at a burial in this county, theſe ſeveral years, and it would be looked upon at this time to be a ſcandalous piece of conduct (as it really is) to have ſtrong drink handing about on ſuch ſolemn occaſions by people profeſſing Chriſtianity."

ALEXANDRIA, June 24.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congreſs to his friend in this Town, dated June 19, 1790.

"Our diſputes run high in Congreſs between 6 and 4 per cent. as the rate of intereſt at which the debt of the United States muſt be funded. Many of us hope to carry the latter, if funding muſt take place, as a juſt and practicable medium. We have alſo been extremely agitated about aſſuming, or not, the State debts, and about the temporary and permanent ſeats of Congreſs. The former, though frequently determined in the negative, is not loſt ſight of; and we have now hopes that we may get the permanent ſeat of Congreſs on Patowmack. A Packet very lately from England brings us their King's Meſſage to Parliament concerning Spaniſh aggreſſion on the N. W. coaſt of America, and the refuſal of the Court of Spain to redreſs the injury, which renders a War between them inevitable, if the latter does not ſubmit, which will probably be the caſe. War in the North of Europe ſeems very likely to continue, which will keep up a conſiderable price for our grain."

We hear that the Senate of the United States has amended the funding bill, by ſtriking out all the alternatives propoſed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and fixing the rate of intereſt on the whole of the public debt at *four per cent.* Alſo that they have concurred in the bill reſpecting the indents, ſo far as to fund them as principal.

Concluding Paragraph of Dr. FRANKLIN's *Will.*

"My fine crab-tree walking-ſtick, with a gold head, curiouſly wrought in the form of the cap of Liberty, I give to my friend, and the friend of mankind, Gen. Waſhington. If it were a ſceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

Married lately, WILLIAM COX, of Charles County, to JOANNA CATHARINE WEBSTER, of Prince George's County, Maryland. By this event MARY, the eldeſt ſiſter of our Informant, became *Aunt, Mother* and *Siſter* to ſaid William Cox.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Schooner St. Lawrence, Blake from Guadaloupe.
——— St. John, Stoier, Salem.

SAILED.

Schooner Polly, Felt, Salem.

Alexandria, June 24, 1790.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND:

Gentlemen,

ON reading your account of the late fire on board the ſchooner Friendſhip, I obſerve you attribute the *whole* of the merit of the exertions made on that occaſion to the inhabitants of the Town and the Seamen in the Port, without mentioning the part which the French Emigrants, now in Alexandria, took in that affair.—In juſtice to theſe Gentlemen, you will pleaſe to inform the public that their ſhare of the efforts made to extinguiſh the fire amounted to at leaſt one half; and that the alacrity with which they flew to aſſiſt the unfortunate, entitles them to the grateful acknowledgements of the Town of Alexandria.

IMPARTIAL.

[*For the omiſſion, of which we appear, from the foregoing, to have been guilty, we apologize by ſaying that, not having been preſent at the fire, for want of notice, (the bells not having been rung) we knew nothing of the exertions aſcribed to the French Emigrants till the receipt of the above. We are now happy in the opportunity of correcting our former account, and of aſſigning a due portion of praiſe to theſe polite and benevolent ſtrangers.*]

EPILOGUE

To the WIDOW of MALABAR.

Spoken by Mrs HENRY.

WELL, here I come—and almoſt out of breath;
'Twixt love, fire, fear, and widowhood and death;
While I for ſuch fictitious ſtriſe am harneſs'd—
I feel—I ſuffer—more than half in earneſt;
By Bramins ſeiz'd—thoſe bloody-minded fellows—
My hair-breadth 'ſcapes were greater than Othello's!
Nought could have ſav'd me from the jaws of fate,
Had my French lover come one breath too late—
The Pile prepar'd and kindling briſk as tinder,
They'd burn'd your poor Laniſſa to a cinder!

But well our Author had contriv'd the whole,
And ſeems, in truth, a right good natur'd ſoul:
He ſwears himſelf his Drama, without vanity,
Is founded on the baſis of Humanity:
Without one RULE or UNITY infringing,
He ſav'd his Heroine from a mortal ſingeing—
So, after all this mighty fire and rattle,
Our bloodleſs Play is like a bloodleſs Battle.

Am I to blame, if, this dear life to ſave,
I lik'd a lover better than a grave;
Preferr'd your Chriſtian maxims for a Drama,
To all the murd'rous rites of Pagan Brama;
And held, retreating from my funeral Urn,
"'Twas better far to marry than to burn?"
No——I'll be burn'd but every Maid and Widow,
Would do, in ſuch a caſe, juſt as I did do.

Yes———thank your ſtars, Columbia's happy Dames!
Ye need not fear thoſe frightful fun'ral flames:
Of other lands let foreign Bards be dreaming,
But this, this only is the land for women:
Here ye invert the Bramin's barb'rous plan,
And ſtretch your ſceptre o'er the Tyrant-Man.

Ye Men, if I offend, I aſk your pardon;
I would not for the world your ſex bear hard on;
Ye are the fathers, founders of a nation,
The Gods on Earth, the Lords of this Creation!
And, let Philoſophers ſay what they pleaſe,
You've not *grown leſs* by coming o'er the ſeas:
We know your worth, and dare proclaim your merit—
The world may aſk your foes, "if you want ſpirit?"
Your victories won—your revolution ended—
Your Conſtitution newly made—and mended—
Your fund of wit—your intellectual Riches—
Plans in the cloſet—in the Senate Speeches—
Will make this age of Heroes, Wits, and Sages,
The firſt in ſtory to the lateſt ages!
Go on——and proſper, with your projects bleſt,
'Till your Millennium riſes in the Weſt;—
We wiſh ſucceſs to your politic ſcheming,
Rule ye the world!—and then be rul'd by women!

For here, ye fair, no ſervile rites bear ſway,
Nor force you (though ye promiſe) to obey:
Bleſt in the mildneſs of this temp'rate zone,
Slaves to no whims, or follies---but your own.
Here Cuſtom, check'd in every rude exceſs,
Confines it's influence to the arts of dreſs,
O'er charms eclips'd the ſidelong hat diſplays,
Extends the hoop, or pares away the ſtays,
Bedecks the fair with artificial geer,
Breaſt-works in front, and *Biſhops* in the rear!
The idol rears on beauty's dazzling throne,
Mankind her ſlaves, and all the world her own;
Bound by no laws a huſband's whims to fear,
Obey in life, or burn upon his bier,
She views with equal eye, ſublime o'er all,
A Lover periſh, or a Lap-dog fall—
Coxcombs or Monkeys from their chains broke looſe—
And now a Huſband dead—and now a Gooſe!

But, jeſting all apart—and ſuch droll ſtrictures;
We'll ſtrive to charm you with ſtill fairer pictures—
For 'tis our object to divert—not teaze you—
To make you laugh or cry, as beſt ſhall pleaſe you—
So as it ſuits each kind Spectator's turn,
You'll come to ſee me play the fool——or burn—
Ladies and Gentlemen! on this condition,
I humbly offer my ſincere Petition,
That you'll come oft to hear me Sing or Say—
"And poor Laniſſa will forever Pray!!!"

POETRY.

From a late ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

ANACREONTIC:

TO A WASP.

The following is a ludicrous imitation of the usual Anacreontics, the spirit of composing which was raging, a few years ago, among all the sweet singers of GREAT-BRITAIN.

WINGED wand'rer of the sky!
Inhabitant of Heaven high!
Dreadful with thy dragon tail,
Hydra-head, and coat of mail!
Why dost thou my peace molest?
Why dost thou disturb my rest?
When in May the meads are seen,
Sweet enamel! white and green;
And the gardens, and the bow'rs,
And the forests, and the flow'rs,
Don their robes of curious dye,
Fine confusion to the eye!
Did I —— chase thee in thy flight?
Did I —— put thee in a fright?
Did I —— spoil thy treasure hid?
Never—never—never did.
Envious nothing! pray beware;
Tempt mine anger, if you dare,
Trust not in thy strength of wing;
Trust not in thy length of sting.
Heav'n nor earth shall thee defend;
I thy buzzing soon will end.
Take my counsel, while you may;
Devil take you, if you stay.
Wilt—thou—dare—my—face—to—wound?
Thus, I fell thee to the ground.
Down amongst the dead men, now
Thou shalt forget thou ere wast thou.
Anacreontic Bards beneath
Thus shall wail thee after death.

The following ADDRESS from the HEBREW CONGREGATION *of the city of* SAVANNAH, *was on Monday presented to the PRESIDENT of the United States, by Mr.* JACKSON, *one of the Representatives of* GEORGIA.

SIR,

WE have long been anxious of congratulating you on your appointment by unanimous approbation to the Presidential dignity of this country, and of testifying our unbounded confidence in your integrity and unblemished virtue: Yet, however exalted the station you now fill, it is still not equal to the merit of your heroic services through an arduous and dangerous conflict, which has embosomed you in the hearts of her citizens.

Our eccentric situation, added to a diffidence founded on the most profound respect, has thus long prevented our address, yet the delay has realized anticipation, given us an opportunity of presenting our grateful acknowledgments for the benedictions of Heaven through the energy of Federal influence, and the equity of your administration.

Your unexampled liberality and extensive philanthrophy have dispelled that cloud of bigotry and superstition, which has long as a veil shaded religion—unrivetted the fetters of enthusiasm—enfranchised us with all the privileges and immunities of free citizens, and initiated us into the grand mass of legislative mechanism. By example you have taught us to endure the ravages of war with manly fortitude, and to enjoy the blessings of peace, with reverence to the Deity, and benignity and love to to our Fellow-Creatures.

May the great author of worlds grant you all happiness—an uninterrupted series of health—addition of years to the number of your days, and a continuance of guardianship to that freedom which, under the auspices of Heaven, your magnanimity and wisdom have given these States.

LEVI SHEFTAL, *President in behalf of the Hebrew Congregation.*

To which the President was pleased to return the following Answer.

To the HEBREW CONGREGATION *of the city of* SAVANNAH.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you, with great sincerity, for your congratulations on my appointment to the office, which I have the honour to hold by the unanimous choice of my Fellow-Citizens; and especially for the expressions which you are pleased to use in testifying the confidence that is reposed in me by your congregation.

As the delay which has naturally intervened, between my election and your address, has afforded an opportunity for appreciating the merits of the federal government, and for communicating your sentiments of its administration—I have rather to express my satisfaction than regret at a circumstance, which demonstrates (upon experiment) your attachment to the former, as well as approbation of the latter.

I rejoice that a spirit of liberality and philanthrophy is much more prevalent than it formerly was among the enlightened nations of the earth; and that your brethren will benefit thereby in proportion as it shall become still more extensive. Happily the people of the United States of America have, in many instances, exhibited examples worthy of imitation. The salutary influence of which will doubtless extend much farther, if, gratefully enjoying those blessings of peace, which (under favour of Heaven) have been obtained by fortitude in war, they shall conduct themselves with reverence to the Deity, and charity towards their Fellow-Creatures.

May the same wonder-working Deity, who, long since, delivering the Hebrews from their Egyptian oppressors, planted them in the promised land—whose providential agency has lately been conspicuous in establishing the United States as an Independent Nation—still continue to water them with the dews of Heaven, and to make the inhabitants of every denomination participate in the temporal and spiritual blessings of that people, whose GOD is Jehovah! G. WASHINGTON.

THE CHARMS OF VIRTUE.

THE enjoyment of virtue is wholly internal and the chief pleasure of her real votaries, that of doing good.

God, in his Divine mercy, says Sadi the philosopher, introduced a certain vicious man into a society of Religious, whose manners were pure and holy. Struck with their virtues, he quickly began to imitate them, to shake off all his former habits—in a word, to be a model of justice, of sobriety, of patience, of industry, and of benevolence. His good works were undeniable, but people imputed them to unworthy motives. They were always for judging of him by what he *had been*, not by what he *was*. Overwhelmed with sorrow, he poured forth his tears into the bosom of an ancient Solitary, who was more just, as well as more humane, than the rest.

"O my son," said the old man to him, "return thanks to the Almighty, that thou art superior to thy reputation.—Happy is he who can say, My enemies and my rivals stigmatize me for vices of which I am not guilty.—If thou art good, what matters it to thee, that men persecute and even punish thee as being one of the wicked?—Hast thou not, for thy comfort, two unerring testimonies of thy actions, God and thy conscience?"

O gold accurst, of every ill the spring,
For thee compassion flies the darken'd mind,
Reason's plain dictates no conviction bring,
And passion only sways all human kind. FRENEAU.

Singular Account of a Miser.

AVARICE, of all other passions, is the least to be accounted for, as it precludes the miser from all pleasure except that of hoarding. The prodigal, the gamester, the ambitious, have something to plead by way of palliatives for their inordinate affections to their respective objects and pursuits; but the miser gratifies his passion at the expense of every conveniency, indulgence, or even necessary of life. He is aptly compared to the magpie, who hides gold which he can make no use of.

M. Vandille was the most remarkable man in Paris, both on account of his immense riches, and his extreme avarice. He lodged as high up as the roof would admit him, to avoid noise or visits, and maintained one poor old woman to attend him, allowing her only seven sous a week, or a penny a day. His usual diet was bread and milk, and, for indulgence, some poor sour wine on Sunday, on which day he constantly gave one farthing to the poor, being one shilling and a penny a year, which he cast up, and, after his death, his extensive charity amounted to forty three shillings and four pence. This prudent economist had been a magistrate, or officer, at Boulogne, from which obscurity he was promoted to Paris, for the reputation of his wealth, which he lent upon undeniable security to the public funds, not caring to trust individuals with his life and soul. While a magistrate at Boulogne, he maintained himself by taking upon him to be milk-taster-general at the market, and, from one to another, filled his belly, and washed down his bread at no expense of his own; not, doubtless, from any other principle than that of serving the public in regulating the goodness of milk. When he had a call to Paris, knowing that stage vehicles were expensive, he determined to go thither on foot; and to avoid being robbed, he took care to export with himself neither more nor less than three pence sterling, to carry him one hundred and thirty miles; and with the greater facility to execute his plan of operation, he went in the quality of a poor priest or mendicant, and by that means gathered some few pence on the road, from such pious and well-disposed persons of the country as were strangers to him.

The great value a miser annexes to a farthing, will make us less surprised at the wonderful attachment he must have to a guinea, of which it is the seed, growing by gentle gradations into pence, shillings, pounds, thousands, and ten thousands; which made this connoisseur say, Take care of the farthings, and the pence and shillings will take care of themselves. These semina of wealth may be compared to seconds of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itself.

When he became extensively rich, being in the year 1735 worth seven or eight hundred thousand pounds, which he multiplied on a single shilling, from the age of sixteen to the age of seventy-two, one day he heard a woodman going by in summer, at which season they stock themselves with fuel for the winter: he agreed with him at the lowest rate possible, and also stole from that poor man several logs, with which he loaded himself, and thus contracted, in that hot season, a fever. He then, for the first time, sent for a surgeon to bleed him, who, asking half a livre for the operation, was dismissed; an apothecary was then sent for, but he was as high in his demand; he then sent for a poor barber, who undertook to open a vein for threepence; and time—"But, friend," says this worthy œconomist, "how often will it be requisite to bleed?"

"Three times," said the barber: "And what quantity of blood do you intend to take!" "About eight ounces each time," answered the barber. "That will be ninepence—Too much, too much," says the wretched miser; "I have determined to go a cheaper way to work: Take the whole quantity you design to take at three times, at one time; and that will save me sixpence:"—Which being insisted on, he lost twenty-four ounces of blood, and died in a few days, leaving all his vast treasures to the king, whom he made his sole heir. Thus he contracted his disorder by pilfering, and his death by an unprecedented piece of parsimony.

ON AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE is the most ancient and important of all arts. If the earth produced not, where were the materials for manufactures—where were the objects of commerce—where the wealth of nations? In short, it stands at the bottom of all; it supports the whole fabric of use, convenience, and luxury. Of this all are convinced, without any argumentation. He, therefore, who points out to the industrious farmer, a method to make two spires of grass, or kernels of grain, grow in the room of one, is doubly a benefactor to his country, if laying a foundation for the increase of her wealth can make him such. And if legislative bodies are the guardians of their country's welfare, agriculture, of course, merits their most laboured attention. It ought to be regarded as the first object relative to internal police, after securing commutative justice. It ought to be the boast of every patriotic citizen to promote it; especially in a country like ours, calculated, in its different climates, for all the productions of the earth, with advantage to the cultivator, it must be very unwise policy not to make this art the chief object of encouragement. There are few States or Kingdoms, who do not confess they have drawn their wealth immediately hence, and none but have ultimately. Notwithstanding this, have we seen the same pains taken to improve this as many other arts? Chartered corporations, exclusive patents, liberal rewards, and large promises, we often hear of, to stimulate the individual in trade, manufactures, and the fine arts. But has not agriculture all this time been neglected—left to shift for itself, to improve by chance, or its own unassisted strength? There have not been institutions enough for the purpose of promoting this art, to merit our attention, when set in comparison with what has been done for other purposes. And while America is enthusiastically bent on reviving trade, and increasing manufactures, it is to be feared she will overlook the culture of the earth.

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Upper-Marlbro', Prince George's County, April 17, 1790.

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WILLIAM HETH.

Bermuda-Hundred, June 5, 1790.

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W. HETH.

* *The vouchers required, and modes of application, were published in this paper the* 11*th of February last.*

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